

REMARKS

Claims 1-12 are in the application. Claims 1, 8, and 12 are amended. Claims 7 and 11 are cancelled, and no claims are added. Applicants request reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks.

I. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claims 1-7 and 14 have been rejected as failing to comply with the written description requirement. In response, Claim 1 is amended to remove reference to “a display.” Please reconsider and withdraw the rejection of Claims 1-7 and 14.

II. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 1-7 and 12-14 have been rejected as directed to non-statutory subject matter. Regarding Claims 1 and 12, such claims are amended as follows:

a document output unit for realizing and storing
grammar-connected documents, which are used in an actual
business and are in the form of a string recognizable by a
user;

The above amendment to Claims 1 and 12 provides a useful, concrete, and tangible result in the form of a grammar connected document used in actual business. In claims 1 and 12, the grammar connected document is in the form of a string that is recognizable by a user. Such a grammar connected document that is in the form of a string that is recognizable by a user, and that is used in actual business, provides a useful, concrete and tangible result which is directed towards statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. § 101.

Regarding Claim 8, a similar amendment is made that provides a useful, concrete and tangible result which is directed towards statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. § 101.

In view of the above, we respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the 35 U.S.C. § 101 rejection of Claims 1-7 and 12-14.

III. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1-12 have been rejected as unpatentable over Cornelia et al ("Cornelia," US Patent 6,065,026) in view of Person et al. ("Person," "Special Edition Using Microsoft Word 97") in further view of Brauer et al ("Brauer," US Publication 2001/0014900) in further view of Poole et al ("Poole," US Patent 6,006,242). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

It is asserted in the Office Action that Cornelia creates a grammar-neutral document object and the Examiner cites Cornelia, col. 20, line 64 to col. 21, line 4. In Cornelia, it is only asserted that a user can drag and drop icons to create word processor formatted documents. Nothing in Cornelia teaches, suggests or discloses creating a grammar-neutral object. In Cornelia, it would be incorrect to assert that the icons are equivalent to grammar-neutral document objects because the icons are simply a link to a document or portion of a document. In contrast, Claim 1 recites that the grammar-neutral document object is created from processing business context rules and assembling document components. Moreover, Claim 1 recites that the grammar-neutral document objects are not readable by a human until further processed, which is distinguishable from Cornelia in that the document that is created is a word processor document that is readable by a human.

Further, it is asserted that Person discloses that document generation rules include context rules as MS Word® discloses templates where a user can click on ASK or FILLIN and center text. Conversely, Claim 1 recites that business contexts are used to create documents that are created with context conditions for a specific business type. Applicant's business context rules are completely different from a fill-in space in a template document, which is already created and static, except when a user enters text, which is a manual human process. Additionally, in Applicant's specification, paragraph [0050], a context condition is described. One of ordinary skill in the art would easily be

able to distinguish between context conditions, such as “Condition-Geopolitical = IT, Rename (‘Address,’ Indirizzo),” where IT stands for Italian and the Rename context condition changes the term “address” to its Italian translation. Nothing in MS Word® with respect to templates is equivalent to context conditions, where the business context rules include context conditions for acting on text for a specific business context.

Brauer is simply relied on for converting objects into an XML document. As indicated by the Examiner, with regard to the prior rejection of independent Claim 7, the Examiner relies on Brauer and specifically the functionality of converting computer readable documents into XML documents. As indicated by the Examiner, an XML document is inherently considered as a recognizable string format by the user. We believe that the Examiner is incorrect in this statement based on the fact that an XML document is generally processed for display on an Internet page. Hence, the Examiner has failed to identify any portion of Cornelia, Person, Brauer or Poole that teaches a grammar converter supporting grammar for supporting business type systems, and converting the grammar neutral document objects into grammar connected document objects having a grammar styled for a specific business, as in Claim 1. We submit that the XML conversion does not disclose a document output for realizing and storing grammar connected documents, which are used in an actual business and are in the form of a recognizable string format by the user, as in Claim 1 as amended.

For each of the above reasons, Claim 1 and all claims which depend from Claim 1 are patentable over the cited documents. Similarly, independent Claims 8 and 12 include features that are similar to those discussed above with reference to Claim 1. For at least the above reasons, Claims 8 and 12, and all claims which depend from Claims 8 and 12, are patentable over the cited art for similar reasons. Withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of Claims 1-12 is respectfully requested.

Claims 13-15 have been rejected as unpatentable over Cornelia in view of Person in further view of Brauer in further view of Poole in further view of Hughes, “Stoking the AbiWord Fire” (“Hughes”). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Regarding Hughes, Hughes does not rectify the failure of the Examiner to identify any portion of Cornelia, Person, Brauer or Poole that teaches a grammar converter supporting grammar for supporting business type systems, and converting the grammar neutral document objects into grammar connected document objects having a grammar styled for a specific business, as in Claim 12. Claims 13-15, based on their dependency from Claim 12, are patentable over the cited art for similar reasons. Withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of Claims 13-15 is respectfully requested.

DEPENDENT CLAIMS

In view of the above remarks, a specific discussion of the dependent claims is considered to be unnecessary. Therefore, Applicant's silence regarding any dependent claim is not to be interpreted as agreement with, or acquiescence to, the rejection of such claim or as waiving any argument regarding that claim.

CONCLUSION

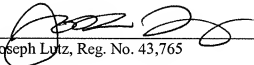
In view of the foregoing, it is believed that all claims are now in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited at the earliest possible date. If there are any additional fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge those fees to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP

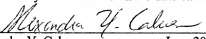
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Alexandra Y. Caluen June 20, 2008